

liberally to gauze compress or directly to wound area" and (brochure entitled "Burns") "Dressing saturated with Foille Emulsion should be applied directly to the wound and the dressing kept moist with Foille. * * * In some cases, * * * it may be appropriate to continue with the original dressings for a longer period of time by frequently saturating them with Foille in order to keep the area moist, soft and pliable. Such treatment may be continued either with or without changing the dressings until healing is complete or until conditions are satisfactory for grafting. * * * Foille Emulsion is applied directly to the injured areas either by pouring, spreading with a camel's-hair brush or spraying with a special atomizer. Under open, cradle treatment method, Foille Emulsion is reapplied at regular intervals, either with saturated compresses or direct without benefit of dressings as indicated above."

DISPOSITION: April 25, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2713. Misbranding of syrup urethane. U. S. v. 9 Bottles * * *. (F. D. C. No. 26649. Sample No. 9128-K.)

LIBEL FILED: March 15, 1949, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 5, 1949, by Marvin R. Thompson, Inc., from Stamford, Conn.

PRODUCT: 9 16-ounce bottles of *syrup urethane* at Hackensack, N. J.

LABEL, IN PART: "Syrup Urethane—M. R. T. * * * Each teaspoonful (5-cc) contains urethane 4 Grs. in a flavored syrup base."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (j), the article was dangerous to health when used in the dosage and with the frequency and duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in its labeling, namely, "1 teaspoonful every 3 or 4 hours," since the administration every 3 or 4 hours of 1 teaspoonful of the article containing the stated amount of urethane is capable of causing leucopenia.

Violation of Section 505, the article was a drug which should not have been introduced into interstate commerce, since it was a new drug within the meaning of the law and an application filed pursuant to the law was not effective with respect to such drug.

DISPOSITION: April 25, 1949. Default decree of condemnation. The product was ordered delivered to the Food and Drug Administration, for experimental purposes.

DRUGS AND DEVICES ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF FAILURE TO BEAR ADEQUATE DIRECTIONS OR WARNING STATEMENTS*

2714. Misbranding of yeast capsules. U. S. v. 129 Boxes * * *. (F. D. C. No. 26618. Sample No. 27878-K.)

LIBEL FILED: February 24, 1949, Eastern District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 30, 1948, from Detroit, Mich.

PRODUCT: 129 boxes each containing 50 *yeast capsules* at St. Louis, Mo. The product was offered orally by its distributor, Albert Christy, during the course of lectures delivered by him at St. Louis on January 11, 1949, for constipation and to introduce flora into the intestines, to remove pin worms and hook worms

*See also Nos. 2711, 2712.

from the intestines, and to supply elements needed by the body to keep itself well.

LABEL, IN PART: "Albert Christy's 'G' Strain Yeast Capsules 7½ minim in liquid form A food supplement * * * Directions: as a dietary supplement, three capsules per day, one with each meal."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use for the purposes for which it was intended.

DISPOSITION: March 24, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2715. Misbranding of Vita-Ray Compound and Vita-Ray Inhalator. U. S. v. 225 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 26610. Sample Nos. 4109-K, 4110-K.)

LABEL FILED: February 19, 1949, District of Massachusetts.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 20, 1949, from Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCT: 225 1-ounce bottles and 99 4-ounce bottles of *Vita-Ray Compound* and 85 *Vita-Ray Inhalators* at Boston, Mass. The article was in possession of Herman Mendelsohn, lecturer.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "Nu-Life (Brand) Vita-Ray Compound Active Ingredients Eucalyptus Oil, Menthol, Thymol, Camphor, Peppermint Oil"; (inhaler) "Nu-Life Vita-Ray Inhalator."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on placards displayed where the articles were being offered for sale were false and misleading since the articles were not an effective treatment of the conditions stated "Guaranteed Relief Vita Ray for Sinus Colds" and "Relief for Rheumatism and Arthritis"; and, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the articles failed to bear adequate directions for use for the purposes for which the articles were intended. The articles were misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: April 4, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2716. Misbranding of Electric Insoles. U. S. v. 36 Pairs * * *. (F. D. C. No. 26631. Sample No. 14190-K.)

LABEL FILED: March 4, 1949, Northern District of Indiana.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: During the months of November 1947, and August 1948, by Jacob S. Coxey, Sr., from Massillon, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 36 pairs of *Electric Insoles* at Tremont, Ind., together with a dated letter of September 1, 1948, from the shipper of the devices. The devices consisted of one copper and one zinc plate to be worn in the heels of one's shoes.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the statements in the letter of September 1, 1948, "He should wear a pair of Electric Insoles as they will make the Blood flow freely and aid him in walking" were false and misleading since the device was not effective in the treatment of the conditions stated; and, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling failed to bear adequate directions for use for the purposes for which the device was intended.

DISPOSITION: May 11, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.